THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1831. NO. 61.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

GIDINGS, BALDWIN & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
CLEAVELAND, OHIO;

PROPRIETORS of the Ohio, Troy, and Erie Daily Line of Canal Boats, Ohio Canal—Agents of Troy and Erie Line, New York Canal and Proprietors in a Line of Steam Boats and Vessels on Lake Erie.—*Refer to*
MESSRS. WM. D. HARRIS & Co.
March 25.---3m* *Pittsburgh.*

REMOVAL.

DR. WM. F. IRWIN has removed to the New Brick Building in Liberty street, near the end of Fourth street. March 25.—3m

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,
AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.
May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,
MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.
April 3, 1829—tf.

STEEL.

100 TONS English and American Blister STEEL, of superior quality, for sale at eastern prices, by
BARNETT, SHORB, & CO.
Feb. 8---3mo. No. 2 foot of Wood street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.---tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of
Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞ The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 6 Market street. May 18—tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.
Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830---tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of
PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

THE UNITED STATES'
SPELLING BOOK,

CRAMER & SPEAR, original proprietors, continue to publish the ONLY GENUINE EDITION, containing 156 pages, at their Bookstore, No. 54 Wood street, who have always on hand an extensive assortment.

Note.—Imperfect editions, called the United States' Spelling Book, have been published lately, containing only 144 pages.
CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, January 21, 1831---3mo.

☞*BOWEN ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY.*

S. SMITH & CO., successors of R. Bowen, continue the manufacture of BAR IRON and NAILS, at the above establishment—which they will dispose of at the lowest prices.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1831---tf

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Journal, Steubenville Herald, Cincinnati Gazette, New Lisbon Palladium, Canton Repository, Columbus State Journal, Chillicothe Gazette, Zanesville Republican, and the paper at Marietta, Ohio, will insert the above advertisement once a week for two months, and charge the Pittsburgh Gazette. S. S. & Co.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25---tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.
May 18, 1830.---tf.

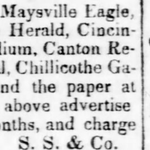
J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

50 BALES prime quality COTTON, (new crop,) for sale by



ALLEN & GRANT.
January 18, 1831---tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in-law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 51 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.
N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.
August 10.—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.
WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.
MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
June 4, 1830.—1y.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830---tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, Cap, Post, Folio Post, } PRINTING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, } WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.
JAMES BROWN & SON.
☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16---tf.

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening an extensive assortment of Hardware Cutlery &c., to which they would respectfully invite the attention of merchants, mechanics, and others. Also a well selected assortment of New England bench and moulding planes.
April 5.—tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, have removed their Bookstore to No. 51 Market street; where it is their intention to keep constantly on hand a well selected assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature and Science. Their late stock has been considerably increased by the addition of many valuable works; and they trust their establishment will still be deserving of the countenance of their friends and the public.—It is their intention to sell their books at the lowest market prices. They respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring country to their new store.
April 5, 1831---tf

LOG-WOOD AND FUSTIC.

JUST received, from New Orleans, by Steam Boat New Jersey, twenty tons of Campeachy Log-Wood, and five tons of Fustic, of Superior Quality. For sale by CHARLES AVERY & CO., Druggists, Pittsburgh. March 15.---6w

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.
Feb. 25—tf

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,
Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build
WOOLLEN AND COTTON
MACHINERY,
of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.
F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished, at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE subscribers, at the suggestion of many of their friends, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they will, in the course of a short time, open *a Circulating Library, to consist of two thousand volumes!!*

The collection will embrace the most popular works on History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, the Arts and Sciences, Novels, Tales, Romances, Poetry, Miscellaneous, &c. &c. All the new publications of an interesting character, that may from time to time issue from the press, will be received into the library at the earliest period, arrangements having been made to have them sent on with despatch.

From their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, the subscribers feel assured they will be able to present to the citizens of Pittsburgh, a library entitled to their patronage and notice,—having appointed a person, whose duty it will be to send them on every popular work worthy of perusal; and as the expenses attending the purchase and carrying on of such an institution will be great, they call upon a liberal public to support them in the measure.

N. B.—A convenient and central room will be obtained for the purpose.
JOHN I. KAY & Co. *Booksellers.*
TERMS.

Subscribers to pay five dollars for a year; three dollars for six months; two dollars for three months. Subscriptions received at the Bookstores of John I. Kay & Co. Messrs. Holdship & Son, and John ston & Stockton. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach
PILLS,
An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 4—1y

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
August 20, 1830----1y.

SADDLERY.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner of Fifth and Wood streets, are now opening an extensive assortment of plated, tinned, and Japaned SADDLERY of every description, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Saddlers. March 11, 1831.—tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing
Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain;
do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description,
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.
☞The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.
November 23, 1830---tf.

A SYSTEM OF RUNNING HAND
WRITING,
Superior to all others, in respect to ease, neatness and rapidity.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity to his infallible method of converting bad writers into good ones, in a course of *TWELVE SHORT AND EASY LESSONS.*

To acquire this most pleasing and useful method of writing, with so little trouble, it is requisite for a pupil to possess only a common capacity and docility. The Subscriber has no doubt of being able to give complete satisfaction to those persons who may deem it proper to avail themselves of his services, and hesitates not to assert, that by a single course of twelve lessons, a person may be qualified to fill any situation, as far as the hand writing is concerned. The System is equally applicable to a wide or narrow style of writing; to a bold business hand, or the most delicate character required for Ladies' epistolary correspondence.—Persons taught at their own residences on the following terms: $4 for one pupil; $6 for two pupils; $7 50 for three; $9 for four, &c.; but the number must not exceed six at one time.

Further particulars, with specimens, will be given by the subscriber to those Ladies and Gentlemen who will please to leave their names and places of residence, in writing, at the Book store of Hogan & Co. corner of Market and Front streets; Hamnett's Shoe store, 85 Wood street, Pittsburgh; or at Mr. Thompson's, (Robinson's Row,) near the Canal Bridge, Allegheny town, the residence of the subscriber. SAMUEL P. REYNOLDS.
Allegheny, April 15, 1831.

Tilt Hammered Shovels and Spades.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.---tf Front street.

Waters' Manufactures.

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets---constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 11.—tf

TO LET, a large and commodious Store Room and Office attached, situate on Market street, between Front and Second streets, at present occupied by P. Mulvany, as a cabinet ware room. Possession given on the first of April. Inquire of ASA WATERS, Liberty street, or at the Book Store of JOHN I. KAY & Co., No 51 Market street.
April 5.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & Patterson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with the above mentioned firm, or the firm of Smith, Gammel & Co. will please to call on A. H. Smith, in Bolivar, who is duly authorised to settle the same.—March 29, 1831.
A. H. SMITH,
H. S. PATTERSON.
April 12, 1831.---3t

DR. JOHN W. BURRELL has Removed his Office from the Diamond, and taken the house formerly occupied by the family, No. 82 Third street, between Market and Wood streets.
April 12, 1831---4*

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.
THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
February 25, 1831.—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

B. DARLINGTON

HAS just received his spring supply of HARDWARE, which comprises a very general assortment, which he offers on accommodating terms, wholesale and retail.

N. B. Always on hand, a complete assortment of Hair Cloth. Feb. 25.—2mo.

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions. H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
February 18, 1831---tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Two hundred and thirty-one acres of first rate Upland, situate in St. Clair township, about four miles from Pittsburgh, on the old Washington Road. For terms, apply to the subscriber, near Williamsport, Washington county.
JOHN M'FARLANE.
April 12—3t*

FAMILY LIBRARY, No. 16.—*Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in Africa*, from the earliest ages to the present time: with illustrations of the Geology, Mineralogy, and Zoology. By Professor Jameson, James Wilson, Esq. and Hugh Murray, Esq. With maps and engravings. Just received and for sale by HOGAN & Co. corner of Front and Market streets. A15---2

E. W. WITHINGTON,
LAWYER,

HAS REMOVED his office to the Diamond, next door to the office of Selden & Simpson. April 15—3t

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

H. N. WEIGLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS his Office in Liberty street, No. 108, west side, one door above C. H. Israell's Alderman's Office. April 15---4*

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with
Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15---tf

A. EICHBAUM, MACHINIST and TURNER, Market street, No. 30, between Front and Second, manufactures TURNING LATHES, STOCKS, TOPS & DIES for cutting Screws of any description; Turns Shafts, Mill Spindles, and Metals in general. Electrical Machines made and Repaired. Saddlers' Presses, Fly Shuttles, and Steam Gauge Cocks. Ivory Turning of every description of articles. April 15---tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.
E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

TO BE LET,

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me for professional services, are requested to call at the office of Doctors Hays & Denny, in the north-east corner of the Diamond, (Dr. Mowry's old stand,) where, during my absence, Mr. Edward Dubarry will attend to the settlement of my accounts. W. H. DENNY.
April 15---tf

JOURNAL of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, *For February*, 1831.

CONTENTS.—*American Patents:* List of Patents for October and November, 1830, with Remarks by the Editor. *Specifications:* For Casting Reaction Wheels in one piece, Wing's; For Improvements in Reaction Water Wheels, Wing's; Testimonials in favor of the foregoing; For Apparatus for Boring the Earth for Water, Disbrow's; Observations on Lieut. Bell's Patent, by J. Shaw; On Mr. M. Smith's Compass Needles. *Franklin Institute:* Monthly Meeting; Committees for 1831; Thomas W. Bakewell on the Involute; On the Souring of American Flour, &c. On Gunpowders and Detonating Matches, by A. Ure, M. D.; Mexican Processes for Reducing Gold and Silver; Notice of Ogden's Steam Engine; Description of various kinds of Paper; Improvement on the Pivot Holes of Watches; On Bleaching, from Gray's Operative Chemist; Improved Gearing Chain: On Coupling Machine Bands or Straps; First Steam Communication with India; On the Resistance of Lead to Pressure; Resistance to Water moving in Pipes; Meteorological Observations for January, 1831.

☞Subscriptions received by HOGAN & Co. corner of Front and Market streets. Ap. 15

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, 7th Class, for 1831:

6 43 44 39 60 29 41 24 50 47

☞41 50 60 (a whole ticket,) a Prize of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS—sold to a Raftsman, at GREER'S Lottery and Exchange Office, corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
April 15—3t

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't. Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the valuable LOT No. 232 in the city of Pittsburgh, containing in front on Second street 35 feet, and extending back along Chancery lane, towards Front street, 80 feet. An indisputable title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, who is the agent of the proprietors. ROBERT BEER.
December 14, 1830.

POETRY.

From Hood's Comic Annual, for 1831.

I'M NOT A SINGLE MAN.

Well, I confess, I did not guess,
A simple marriage vow
Would make me find all womankind
Such unkind women now!
They need not, sure, as *distant be*
As Java or Japan,—
Yet ev'ry Miss reminds me this—
I'm not a single man!

One used to stitch a collar then,
Another hemmed a frill;
I had more purses netted then
Than I could hope to fill,
I once could get a button on,
But now I never can,—
My buttons then were bachelor's—
I'm not a single man!

Ah me, how strange it is the change,
In parlor and in hall,
They treat me so, if I but go
To make a morning call.
If they had hair in papers once,
Bolt up the stairs they ran;
They now sit still in dishabille—
I'm not a single man!

Miss Mary Bond was once so fond
Of Romans and of Greeks,
She daily sought my Cabinet,
To study my antiques.
Well, now she doesn't care a dump
For ancient pot or pan;
Her taste at once is modernised—
I'm not a single man.

Go where I will, I but intrude,
I'm left in crowded rooms,
Like Zimmerman on Solitude,
Or Hervey at his Tombs.
From head to heel they make me feel,
Of quite another clan;
Compell'd to own, though left alone,
I'm not a single man!

'Tis hard to see how others fare,
While I rejected stand,—
Will no one take my arm because
They cannot have my hand?
Miss Parry, that for some would go,
A trip to Hindostan,
With me don't care to mount a stair—
I'm not a single man!

Some change, of course, should be in force,
But, surely not so much—
There may be hands I may not squeeze,
But must I never touch?
Must I forbear to hand a chair,
And not pick up a fan?
But I have been myself pick'd up—
I'm not a single man!

Others may hint a lady's tint
Is purest red and white—
May say her eyes are like the skies,
So very blue and bright—
I must not say that she *has eyes*,
Or if I so began,
I have my fears about my ears,—
I'm not a single man!

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRACTS FROM LATE FOREIGN PAPERS.

A meeting was held on Monday last, at the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, to take measures to obtain the removal of the restrictions of the press. Dr. Birkbeck presided. The meeting passed several resolutions deprecating the imposition of taxes on newspapers and advertisements, and finally a permanent committee was appointed for the furtherance of all measures tending to procure the entire removal of taxes upon knowledge. It was stated by Mr. Roebuck, one of the speakers, that in America, where there is no tax upon newspapers, 1,456,416 advertisements were inserted in eight newspapers, published at New York; whilst in four hundred papers in England and Ireland, the number within the same period, was only, 1,000,000. In the twelve daily papers at New York, there were more advertisements than in all the newspapers of England and Ireland.

Throughout America the total number of advertisements, annually, was 10,105,000: whilst in Great Britain it did not exceed 1,000,000. By one calculation it appeared, that advertisements, which in America cost 7*s.* 7*d.*, in England cost 3*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*; and where an article was advertised in America at the rate of 6*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* a year, in this country it cost 200*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* Mr. Roebuck then went into a statement to show the injurious effects of the duty upon advertisements to the trade of the country. Dr. Bowring observed, that on a late occasion, the King of Denmark had begged him to state what he had found the most worthy of observation in his dominions. (By the way, Dr. Bowring, for a Radical Utilitarian, has an extraordinary turn for making the acquaintance of Kings, Chancellors, and the other great ones of the earth: he is fond, too, of quoting them at public meetings.) The Doctor replied, "I can pay your Majesty a sincere compliment in your not possessing a single subject that is not able to read and write." In all the political changes, and efforts after change which had taken place in Denmark, the public peace had been uninterrupted. Mr. Hume stated, that by the Finance Accounts of last year, it appeared that 1,400,000*l.* was raised by taxes upon the material of books and publications. The stamps amounted to 666,000*l.*; of which was levied 483,000*l.* upon newspapers, 31,000*l.* on almanacs, 1,000*l* on pamphlets, and 153,000*l.* on advertisements. At the Custom House there was a duty levied last year of 2,200*l.* on rags, 1,400*l.* on a superior paper necessary to artists, 1,600*l.* on prints and drawings, and 11,000*l.* upon books.—Then there was a tax of 701,000*l.* on paper.—A Government that kept up such a system could not have the welfare of the people at heart; but if petitions were sent to Parliament, he was confident that Ministers would meet the wishes of the public. He thought that the society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and the various book clubs and literary associations, ought to petition upon the subject.—*London paper.*

Sympathetic Ink.—Dissolve a small quantity of starch in a saucer with soft water, and use the liquid like common ink; when dry no trace of the writing will appear upon the paper, and the letters can be developed only by a weak solution of iodine in alcohol, when they will appear of a purple color, which will not be effaced until after long exposure to the atmosphere. So permanent are the traces left by the starch, that they cannot (when dry) be affected by India rubber, and in another case a letter which had been carried in the pocket for a fortnight, had the secret characters displayed at once, by being slightly moistened with the abovementioned preparation.

Symphonion.—This instrument, which is the size of an ordinary snuff box, comprises musical tones extending even to the compass of three octaves, with additional semi tones, is played upon with keys arranged in an entirely novel manner, so as either to produce single notes, fifths, or other cords, at pleasure. It is undoubtedly the most portable wind musical instrument ever invented, which is capable of being played upon by the fingers of a performer. In the portable musical snuff boxes the springs are acted upon by machinery, but so as to produce a few set tunes only, while in the present instrument any simple air may be performed.

An old joke turned to new account.—The other day, a fellow picked up a tolerable quantity of pence in the neighborhood of Smithfield, by holding forth on the merits of his exhibition, which consisted of "a horse, with his head where his tail should be—no deception, and all alive!" His customers, on depositing the admission-money, were shown into a stable "where a sorry hack was tied to the manger by his tail!"—*English paper.*

Halley's Comet, or the Comet of 1834.

There are few comets which are visible to the naked eye, and on this account, the comet, whose return figures among the calculated memorabilia of the year 1834, is entitled to an early and special notice. So far as modern observations reach, this comet was seen for the first time, in the year 1465, and it approached to a distance of 11,700,000 miles from the sun, on the 8th of June in that year. It came near the earth, and under very favorable circumstances; presenting itself with peculiar splendor and remarkable brilliancy; traveling with a tail which extended over a third portion of the firmament, and affording a spectacle of far greater beauty than it has ever exhibited since those times. Its next appearance was in 1541; and, on the 25th of August, it was a distance of 11,600,000 miles from the sun. The period of its revolution was, therefore, ascertained to be seventy-five years, two months, and seventeen days. Calculating each of its revolutions at seventy-five years, the return of this comet might have been predicted for the year 1606 or 1607; and, in fact, it did return, for the third time, in 1607. It approached nearest to the sun on the 26th of October, when it was 11,750,000 miles distant from it. The period of its revolution had consequently been seventy-six years, two months, and one day—one twelvemonth longer than the preceding; whence it is obvious, that its progress has been disturbed by some planet, or other strange body. It was of considerable magnitude, its head being of the size of the planet Jupiter; but its light was weak and nebulous; it had a long tail, and this was also feeble in its rays, as if overcast with vapors.

The revolutions of this comet having been of seventy-five or seventy-six years' duration, it followed, that its return would occur in 1682 or 1683. The calculation was confirmed by its re-appearance in 1682, when its nearest approximation to the sun took place on the 13th September, on which day it was distant from it 11,600,000 miles. It was now, for the first time, observed with any degree of accuracy, by Halley, from whom it has consequently been denominated "Halley's Comet." This astronomer compared the results of his several observations with those made on the comets of the years 1607 and 1531, and found them closely to correspond with one another; from which he was led to infer, that the three appearances belonged to one and the same body. On this occasion, its revolution amounted to seventy-four years, ten months, and eighteen days—giving a mean duration of seventy-five years and a half. Halley predicted the return of the comet in the year 1759: at first, however, it seemed that the event would not realise the prediction, as the comet was tardy in appearing; but, to the delight of every astronomer, it became visible at last, and put an end to the doubt which had hitherto existed as to the durable nature of the existence of such bodies as comets. It attained its solar elevation on the 13th of March, when its distance from the sun was 11,650,000 miles, and was of inferior size to what it had been on its last appearance. Its tail was but lightly illuminated, and not discernible except when the sky was clear; on which account no precise judgment could be formed of its length. The weakness of its irradiation was principally owing to its unfavorable position. Its last revolution had been seventy-six years and six months. It may reasonably be asked, why the comet consumed a whole twelvemonth more in its revolution than was natural to it? To this it may be answered, and upon very accurate calculation, that it first displayed itself close upon the planet Jupiter, which influenced and retarded its movement. Hence it appeared at a somewhat later period than Halley had foretold. The return of the comet in our own days ought to take place in the year 1834; but it is possible that it may be so influenced by Saturn and Uranus, as not to make its appearance before 1835 or 1836.—Numberless calculations have already been formed on this event; and we must leave it to time to pronounce which of them are correct. Neither can we predeterminate what will be the degree of its brilliancy, or the extent and splendor of its tail; these are matters which seem to depend on circumstances beyond the sphere of our present knowledge.—*From a paper of Doctor Hartman, of Berlin.*

SAVAGE BARBARITY.

On Tuesday last in inquest was held at Frampton, before Mr. Mastin, on the body of a child named William Wilson, who, it appeared, was playing with his brother upon the ice in a large pit there, called the Washdike, when the ice broke, and the unfortunate child perished, under circumstances which makes humanity shudder. One witness at the inquest deposed that, upon seeing what was passing, he, in company with another young man, went to fetch a boat belonging to W. Snowdell, who lives about 50 yards from the scene of the catastrophe, when, having raised the boat upon their shoulders, the inhuman owner absolutely refused to lend the boat—Another witness deposed that, in going to Kirton church, on Sunday last, he heard a violent shriek from a female, which he found to be the mother of the child that was drowning; that he went, in company with the former witness, to get Snowdell's boat, and, after raising it upon their shoulders, Snowdell, who was in the yard, an eye witness of what was passing at the time, said, "My boat shall not go: set it down; you may get Eno's boat." He then took the pike out of the boat, put it under his arm, and walked deliberately into the house. During this time the unfortunate child was perishing, he having clung some minutes by his arm to the ice—John Strickland deposed that, on going to the Sunday school, on Sunday last, he heard Mrs. Wilson, the deceased's mother, screaming, and went to see what was the matter: he saw Snowdell standing in his garden, and heard people calling to him. Met the last witness running for Snowdell's boat, but ultimately Eno's boat was procured. Mr. Simonds, the chief constable, was present, exerting himself to get the child out of the water. Mr. Strickland got into the boat, broke the ice, and got to the spot, where he saw the child struggling at the bottom of the water, probably in the agonies of death. He got it into the boat almost instantly. Mr. Simonds, the chief constable, deposed, that on Sunday he was alarmed by a violent screaming in the direction of Wilson's house, which appeared to him to call "a boat! a boat!" Witness ran to the spot and called for the boat. The poor child's father was in the water up to the middle by the side of the other boat, which had then arrived.

Mr. Strickland jumped into the boat, and pushed off for the child, and witness pulled Wilson out of the water, sent him home, and led Mrs. Wilson. They used every means to restore suspended animation, and sent for a surgeon from Kirton, who arrived in about 20 minutes, during which interval the witness continued to rub the body with salt, and used every other means which they could devise, but without effect. Snowdell was then called before the jury, and a feeling of indignation murmured through the court. The coroner asked him if he was the father of a family, and being answered in the affirmative, Mr. Martin said, only place yourself in the situation of those agonized parents; what would your feelings have been, if your neighbors had refused a helping hand to you or any of your children, and what would your opinion have been of them? Should you have considered them Christian neighbors or savages? Do you ever read, Snowdell? Did you ever read that fine parable of the man who fell amongst thieves, who stripped him and wounded him, and left him half dead. He answered, no. The coroner repeated the whole of the parable, and asked him which he thought was neighbor to him who fell among thieves, and observed, the same answer would apply in this case, and that while his other neighbors were receiving the admiration and applause of those around him, he only was a solitary object of their indignation; and I am sorry, observed the coroner, that the law has not armed me with sufficient power in this instance for your punishment; however, you are now at liberty, and no one here envies your feelings, which, perhaps may be a sufficient punishment. To the other witnesses who so laudably exerted themselves, it is but justice to say that they are entitled to the thanks of every friend to humanity.—The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned."—*Brighton paper.*

From a late Liverpool paper.

Such has been the success of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, although not yet completed, that a rival Company, ostensibly with a view of going to Leeds, but intending to end at Liverpool, has already started. This appears a most unreasonable and uncalled for proceeding. The first Company have already spent £860,000, and have not yet divided one farthing. They owe £227,000, no part of which they have been enabled to repay. Moreover, the late Mr. Huskisson imposed a limit to their profits of £10 per share. After that sum had been earned, a reduction of rates was to follow, before the Company could divide any thing more. It is somewhat remarkable that, although many acts of Parliament have been got since, not one contains a limitation clause of any sort. When the promoters of the undertaking remonstrated with Mr. Huskisson, he replied, "that he considered himself the conservator of the public interest, and that the clause in question would prevent unnecessary undertakings, prompted by speculators."

Now where is the necessity of this new project shown? The prospectus was actually in the press the day before the present road was opened, of course, before its capabilities were known. The fact is, that the scheme was got up by a few persons who possess land, over which the last two or three miles are intended to pass, which land they wanted to make the most of, and by some others, the bitterest opponents of the existing line, shares in which they sold, for delivery in the years 1831 and 1832; and by which they would now lose an immense sum of money.

It is also curious to observe, that the newly projected line is very nearly the line laid out by Mr. Stephenson in 1825, from which the land owners, not then understanding their own interest, drove the present company away, and compelled them to spend nearly one million in their present undertaking.

Since the existing line was opened, upwards of 100,000 persons have been conveyed, and in less than one half of the time, and at less than one half of the price to which they were subjected a few months ago by the stage coaches.

Although the Company have not yet obtained a sufficient number of engines to conduct the whole of the traffic which they expect, they have already succeeded in effecting a reduction in the freight (the great staple article, cotton,) of 33 per cent. In a few months they will have the means of conveying all the goods, and twice the number of passengers, which have ever yet passed between Liverpool and Manchester in any one day.

As to the charge of monoply, the Company deny the justice of it; the road is open and free to every one on the payment of tolls. How weak and silly is the imputation. They might have expended their one million of money in vain, had they not provided the means of conveying the goods and passengers. But for this not a coach proprietor or a canal carrier would ever have come upon them; and this competition the advocates of the new scheme are pleased to call a monopoly, because they want to partake of the advantages which the enterprise of the existing Company conferred upon the public as well as on themselves. The discovery of the steam engine was an era in science, as well as in the power and might of this country. Its beautiful adaptation to the transit of goods by railway communication, will confer immortal honor on Mr. Stephenson, and no man can yet comprehend the vast benefits which society will derive from it. Still the words of Mr. Huskisson must be repeated—"The face of the country is not to be riddled by useless lines, so as to present the aspect of a gridiron."

The following useful notice appears in the course of an article in the Lancet, of Saturday, on Medical Jurisprudence:—

"In the work of Paris and Fonblanque, we find the opinion of that excellent Judge (Mr. Justice Bayley) respecting the responsibility incurred by medical practitioners in attending professionally at duels. The law on this important subject is not generally known. 'Mr. P., surgeon, called. Mr. Justice Bayley: Mr. P., I think it necessary to give you this caution. If you think the evidence which you are about to give, likely to expose you to a criminal prosecution, you are not bound to give it. Mr. P.: My Lord, I am not competent to form any opinion of my legal guilt; I have not taken the part of principal or second. The part which I have taken was merely to exercise my professional duty. Mr. Justice Bayley: If you went, knowing that a duel was to take place, *for the purpose of giving surgical assistance*, I apprehend that you are liable to a *criminal information*. I recollect having seen a surgeon of eminence tried in this Court on a similar occasion. [This is extracted from the report of a trial at the Old Bailey.] If such be the stern decree of the law, it is only right that it should be made known to the profession. Fortified by a knowledge of this fact, surgeons will probably feel more interested in preserving their own necks from dislocation, than in rendering assistance to individuals who but too frequently hazard their own lives for the gratification of a blood-thirsty, guilty, indefensible revenge."

Elasticity of Feathers.—The elasticity of Feathers was well illustrated by an experiment lately performed in the library of the Royal Institution, of immersing feathers, rumpled and bent in almost every direction, in boiling water, and on withdrawing them they were seen to have resumed their regular and natural form. This was accidentally discovered, by the specimen of a foreign bird, the plumage of which had been very much rumpled, falling into some hot water, which restored it; and the process appears to be one that may prove of much advantage to the preservers of those beautiful animals.

Lithotrity.—For the sake of humanity, we are delighted to find that the medical profession are now recommending, generally, recourse to this safe and comparatively painless operation, although from their ability to practise it themselves, they give up the large fees which they would derive from the operation of lithotomy. The Lancet of Saturday contains an account of five new and successful operations in lithotrity by Baron Heurteloup; but the most extraordinary case that we have heard of was one performed a few weeks ago by Mr. Costello, the pupil and assistant of the celebrated Civiale, on a patient whom he relieved of *fifty* calculi, and restored to perfect health. Mr. Costello and Baron Heurteloup are the only lithotritic operators in this country.

A work, very truly described as a "typographical wonder," was presented to their Majesties on Monday last at the Pavilion. It is the New Testament, printed in gold on Porcelain paper, and it is the first instance where such printing has been successfully executed on both sides:—Two years were employed in perfecting this work, of the costly nature of which an idea may be formed from the fact that the gold it contains is of no less value than five guineas. Only 100 copies are printed.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Strength of the Two Great Parties.—Europe contains about 215,000,000 of inhabitants, spread among 58 states, large and small. Placing on the one side France and England, and uniting under their banners Belgium, Rhenish Prussia, Sweden, Italy, Greece, and nearly all the German Confederation (excepting Austria and Prussia,)—on the other, Austria, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and Prussia, with some few states of the German Confederation,—the Progressive party is found to amount to 98,000,000, and the Retrogade party to 102,000,000; the former with a revenue of 2,700,000,000f., the latter only 900,000,000f. The navy of civilization amounts to 1660 ships of war, and that of absolutism to 540.—*Le Voleur.*

In Sir Walter Scott's "Life of Napoleon," is the following passage:—"The Poles awaited with hope and exultation the approach of the French armies; and candor must allow that, unlawfully subjected to a foreign yoke, they had a right to avail themselves of the assistance not only of Napoleon, but of Mahomet, *or of Satan himself*, had he proposed to aid them in regaining the independence of which they had been oppressively and unjustly deprived."

Document relative to the North Eastern Boundary

PROTEST OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.

The Hague, 12th January, 1831.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary and Minister Extraordinary of the United States of America, had the honor to receive from the hands of his majesty, the King of the Netherlands, on the 19th inst. a document purporting to be an expression of his opinion on the several points submitted to him as arbiter, relative to certain portions of the boundary of the United States. In a period of much difficulty, his Majesty has had the goodness, for the purpose of conciliating conflicting claims and pretensions, to devote to the high parties interested, a time that must have been precious to himself and people. It is with extreme regret, therefore, that the undersigned, in order to prevent all misconception, and to vindicate the rights of his Government, feels himself compelled to call the attention of his Excellency, the Baron Verstolf Van Soelen, his Majesty's Minister of Foreign affairs, again to the subject. But, while, on the one hand, adverting to certain views and considerations, which seem in some measure, perhaps, to have escaped observation, the undersigned will deem it necessary to do so with simplicity and frankness; he could not, on the other, be wanting in the expressions of a most respectful deference to his Majesty, the Arbiter.

The language of the treaty which has given rise to the contestation between the United States and Great Britain, is, "And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States, may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz: from the north-western angle of Nova Scotia, viz: that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix river to the highlands, along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty into the St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river; thence, down along the middle of that river, to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy. * * * East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the bay of Fundy, to its source; and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence."

The manner of carrying this apparently exceedingly definite and lucid description of boundary into effect, by running the line as described, and marking the same on the surface of the earth, was the subject, the sole exclusive subject, submitted by the convention of September, 1817, in pursuance of the treaty of Ghent, 1814, to an arbiter. If, on investigation, that arbiter found the language of the treaty, in his opinion, inapplicable to, and wholly inconsistent with, the topography of the country, so that the treaty of 1783, in regard to its description of boundary, could not be executed according to its own express stipulations, no authority whatever was conferred upon him to determine or consider what practical boundary line should, in such case, be substituted and established. Such a question of boundary, as is here supposed, the United States of America would, it is believed, submit to the definitive decision of no sovereign. And in the case submitted to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, the United States, in forbearing to delegate any such power, were not influenced by any want of respect for that distinguished monarch. They have, on the contrary, given him the highest and most signal proofs of their consideration and confidence. In the present case especially, as any revision or substitution of boundary whatever, had been steadily and in a spirit of unalterable determination, resisted at Ghent and at Washington, they had not anticipated the possibility of there being any occasion for delegating such powers.

Among the questions to which the language of the treaty of 1783, already quoted, gave rise between the high parties interested, is the following, viz: where, at a point due north from the source of the river St. Croix, are "the highlands, which divide the rivers, that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those that fall into the Atlantic Ocean," at which point on said highlands was also to be found the north-western angle of the long established, well known and distinctly defined British Province of Nova Scotia?

On the southern border of the river St. Lawrence, and at the average distance from it of less than thirty English miles, there is an elevated range or continuation of broken highland, extending from Cape Rosieres, south-westerly to the sources of Connecticut river, forming the southern border of the basin of the St. Lawrence and the ligne des versants of the rivers emptying into it. The same highlands form also the ligne des versants, on the north of the river Restigouche, emptying itself into the bay des Chaleurs, the river St. John with its northerly and westerly branches emptying into the bay of Fundy, the river Penobscot with its north-westerly branches emptying into the bay of Ponobscot, the rivers Kennebec and Androscoggin, whose united waters empty into the bay of Sagadahock, and the river Connecticut emptying into the bay, usually called Long Island Sound. These bays are all open arms of the sea or Atlantic Ocean; are designated by their names on Mitchell's map; and with the single exception of Sagadahock, are all equally well known and usually designated by their appropriate names. This ligne des versants constitutes the highlands of the treaty, as claimed by the United States.

There is another ligne des versants, which Great Britain claims as the highlands of the treaty. It is the dividing ridge, that bounds the southern side of the river St. John, from those which flow into the Penobscot and St. Croix. No river flows from this dividing ridge into the river St. Lawrence. On the contrary, nearly the whole of the St. John and Restigouche intervene. The source of the St. Croix also is in this very ligne des versants, and less than an English mile distant from the source of a tributary stream of the St. John.—This proximity reducing the due north line of the treaty, as it were, to a point, compelled the provincial agents of the British Government to extend the due north line over this dividing ridge into the basin of the St. John, crossing its tributary streams to the distance of about forty miles from the source of the St. Croix, to the vicinity of an isolated hill between the tributary streams of the St. John. Connecting that isolated hill with the ligne des versants, as just described, by passing between said tributary streams, they claimed it as constituting the highlands, of the treaty.

These two ranges of highlands as thus described, the one contended for by the United States, and the other by Great Britain, his Majesty the Arbiter regards as comporting equally well in all respects, with the language of the treaty. It is not then the intention of the undersigned in this place, to question in the slightest degree the correctness of his Majesty's conclusion. But when the Arbiter proceeds to say that it would be suitable to run the line due north, from the source of the river St. Croix, not "to the highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence," but to the centre of the river St. John, thence to pass up said river to the mouth of the river St. Francis, thence up the river St. Francis to the source of its south-westernmost branch, and from thence by a line drawn west unto the point where it intersects the line of the highlands as claimed by the United States, and only from thence to pass "along said highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river,"—thus abandoning altogether the boundaries of the treaty, and substituting for them a distinct and different line of demarcation, it becomes the duty of the undersigned, with the most perfect respect for the friendly views of the Arbiter, to enter a protest against the proceeding, as constituting a departure from the power delegated by the high parties interested, in order that the rights and interests of the United States may not be supposed to be committed by any presumed acquiescence on the part of their representative near his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Baron Verstolk Van Soelen, the assurances of his high consideration.

[Signed,] WM. P. PREBBLE.

His Excellency Baron Verstolk Van Soelen, his Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia, in the Senate of the United States, respecting the Turkish Mission.

"Mr. President, I have presented to the Senate my views of the constitution, so far as it applies to the matter before us. If I am right in these views, all must agree with me, that the power exercised by the President upon this occasion, was without warrant, and therefore unlawful; that it is a manifest violation of the rights of the Senate; and if the act was done with that view, it is a flagrant usurpation of their constitutional powers. * *

"Mr. President, my strength is almost gone, and your patience must be at least as much exhausted, yet a few words more—I hope they may be the last with which I shall have occasion to trouble you. For many years I have watched the workings of this government, and have seen it steadily advancing to that condition to which our most sagacious statesmen long ago predicted it must one day come. Occasional obstructions to its onward motion, have sometimes cheered me with the hope that these predictions would not be verified. Nor will I ever part with this hope, while this body remains true to itself, and faithful to the States whose sovereignties are here represented. But what I have seen and heard of late, is not well calculated to cherish hope. The time is not far distant, nay, it is at hand, when the theoretic maxim of the British law, will become a practical rule for the American people. The English jurists tell us, that "the King can do no wrong," and soon may we expect to hear this fiction of the British government, transferred to ours, as a solemn truth affirmed of our President. I wish we may be able to introduce with this principle, the corrective it finds in the government from whence it is borrowed.—There, although the King can do no wrong, his ministers are responsible for all the bad advice they give him.

"In the instance before us, I am willing to believe, that the President has not knowingly violated the Constitution, or designed to impair the rights of the Senate, or desired to usurp for himself the entire and absolute control over all appointments, although such certainly is the effect of his acts. In the mode in which business of this kind is done, as we all know, many circumstances may have existed to absolve the President from all design to exert any such power as has been here put in practice, in order to produce such effects.—But what must we say of his ministers, the bounden duty of some of whom it is, to present to him the facts as they know them to be. Of his cabinet, four were members of this body during the memorable Panama discussion. One of them, (the Secretary of the Navy,) was the mover of the resolution declaratory of our rights, and denying to the President the powers then claimed, and here exercised. Another of them (the Secretary of State) stood by my side in that debate, the able advocate of those rights, eloquently denouncing the claim of power then preferred, as but a part of a long settled system covertly to increase the influence and patronage of the Executive. And all four united with me in the vote given upon that occasion.—Surrounded by such advisers, if no voice was raised to admonish him, if no friendly caution was given to him by any of those whose opinion upon this subject was so well known, and one of whom had in his own office a full representation of all the facts existing in the case, it ought not to be matter of much astonishment, if the President should have regarded it as one of common occurrence; and the omission to lay the appointments before the Senate at their next session, may possibly have been accidental. I know not how this matter stands; but this I know, that if such a representation had ever been made to the Senate, I should never have been heard to censure mere oversights, or acts of any kind unconsciously done. When honorable Senators, however, instead of excusing, seek to justify what has been done, and this too by such arguments as we have heard, which, if sound, must suffice to perpetuate this power, the case assumes a very different aspect indeed. Under this different aspect I have been obliged to consider it.

For thus regarding it, I know well what I am to encounter. I have seen the writing on the wall; I know the finger by which it was inscribed. It needs no Daniel to interpret it. But, sir, it is my consolation to know, that the balance in which I shall be weighed, will never be held by any Executive officer of this Government, be he whom he may. They who sent me here, placed me as a warder on the watch tower, to warn of the approach of danger. I will not play the shepherd's boy, and cry out when there is none. But when the danger stands confessed before me, come in what "questionable shape" it may, I will do my duty."

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33⅓	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabetht'n	do
State bk. & branches		Sussex	do
$5 and upwards,	5	Paterson bank	unc
South Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	New Haven Bk. do.	2
Delaware.		Bridgeport	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Middletown bank	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Branch at Newcastle	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at Georget'n	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilmington & Bran.	2	*Rhode Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence Banks	2
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Springfield	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Salem	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Worcester	2	*Vermont.*	
Other Massach. notes	2	Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

STRAY MARE.—Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, near Johnson's mill, on Peters creek, on the 26th ultimo, a BLACK MARE, supposed to be four years old; about 14 hands high; marked with a snip on her nose, and has had a severe kick on one hip: no other marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN PAYNE.

April 15—3t*.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER,

No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,

No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,

Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

March 29, 1831.—w1mo&smtf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have formed a connexion for the transaction of the *Grocery & Commission Business generally*, Under the firm of ESTEP & QUINBY, and have taken the premises, No. 137 Wood street.—They intend to keep a general assortment of Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, which will be sold at fair prices for cash, or exchanged for country produce.—Advances made on consignments.

JOSEPH ESTEP,
WILLIAM QUINBY.

Pittsburgh, March 29, 1831.—6w

NOTICE.—The firm of Steele & Co. is dissolved by the death of I. STEELE. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment, and all those having claims will present the same for settlement to JOHN BIRMINGHAM, surviving partner of the late Steele & Co. Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—W. M. CARLISLE, of the firm of Steele & Carlisle, and JOHN BIRMINGHAM, surviving partner of Steele & Co. have associated themselves together, under the firm of CARLISLE & BIRMINGHAM, and will continue a General Agency and Commission Business, at the old stand, No. 90 Front street.

W. M. CARLISLE,
JOHN BIRMINGHAM

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831.—3mo.

100 BBLS. No. 2 Mackerel, 1830 brand
50 do. No. 3 do do do
200 bbls. Superfine Flour, for family use
12738 lbs Bacon
4780 yards Tow Linen; 1876 yards Flax Linen
500 boxes 8-10 Window Glass
200 do 10-12 do do
30 do do do, large assorted sizes
50 do Porter Bottles
40 do assorted Hollow Ware
20 do superior Kentucky Tobacco
Gloninger & Co's. Juniata Hammered Iron, assd
" " do Rolled do do
" " Common do do do
500 barrels Plaster of Paris
50 dozens Nelson's Superior Sickles
10 do Fox's Corn and Grass Scythes

All which we offer low for cash or approved acceptances.

CARLISLE & BIRMINGHAM

April 12, 1831—4t

SCHWEPPE & HORNER

HAVE just received, and offer for sale low at the corner of Market and Third streets, Prime green Havanna, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas; Nutmegs,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1831.

CANDOR EXTRAORDINARY.—The editor of the Pincastle Patriot, a Jackson paper published in Virginia, makes the following *exceedingly* candid admission: "*But General Jackson is not a god.*"—That editor may thank his stars that he does not reside in Pittsburgh: if he did, our neighbor of the Democrat would no doubt exclaim, "What does this look like? If it don't indicate a turning over to Mr. Webster, the great federal candidate, we are much mistaken."

The editor of the Albany Argus, in his paper of the 11th instant, uses some arguments to prove that the former supporters of General Jackson should not abandon him, even though convinced that he has not fulfilled their expectations, that he is not competent to perform the duties of the high station which he occupies, or that he is misled by evil counselors. These arguments are strong evidences of the conviction of that editor, that General Jackson has not met the expectations of his honest and well meaning supporters, and they are also desperate efforts to persuade them still to adhere to him.

We are not displeased to see such efforts made: they evince, to be sure, an utter destitution of principle in the man who makes them, but we have no fear that they will produce any impression upon well meaning people: The substance of these arguments is this: Although you are satisfied that you have not elected a fit and competent person to the highest office in our country, yet, having voted for him once, you must, for consistency's sake, continue to vote for him as long as he chooses to be a candidate.—The good sense, the good feelings, and the sound principles of our people, will at once spurn at such arguments.

Before General Jackson was elected to the presidency, his supporters expected and declared that he would have the ablest and most upright cabinet that had ever been formed in this country: it was said that he would select from all parts of the country, and from all parties, the most virtuous and most intelligent men. How has this been fulfilled? Ask the opposition, they will tell you that the present cabinet is the weakest and the worst that has ever existed in our country: ask the friends of Mr. Van Buren, they will say the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Attorney General, are unworthy the confidence of the President: ask the friends of Mr. Calhoun, they will tell you that Mr. Van Buren, the chief adviser of the President, is an unprincipled intriguer: ask the undesigning and disinterested portion of the Jackson party, and they will tell you that the President means well, but that he is surrounded by evil counselors; so that no part of our community will venture to say that the cabinet is an able and good one.

Before General Jackson was elected President, it was alleged by his friends that he would be a most independent and uninfluenced President: now Mr. Calhoun says that he is "*the victim of political intrigue,*" and all parties admit that he is little more than a machine in the hands of those around him. Before he was elected President, he declared that the appointment of members of Congress to high offices, was a dangerous and corrupting practice: since his election, he has appointed more members of Congress to high stations, than had been appointed for many preceding years.—Before he was elected, he had declared that party spirit was a monster, and should be destroyed; and yet he has created a new party, more intolerant and exclusive than any that ever existed before. Before he was elected, he had declared himself in favor of a "judicous tariff;" and yet, by advising the friends of the tariff to take up each item "singly," he has suggested to the anti-tariff party the most effectual mode of destroying the "protective system."

The foregoing are a few examples of the many instances in which the President has disappointed the expectations created by the candidate; and yet the editor of the Albany Argus urges the party to adhere to him.

The expression of Decatur, "Our country, right or wrong," has been much admired by many of our politicians, and has been adopted as the motto of one of our papers. Its morality has been doubted by some. The editor whose argument we are noticing, has set up a new principle in direct opposition to this: his motto is, "Our *President*, right or wrong." In controversies with *foreign* powers, it is probably right and necessary to adhere to our country, *right or wrong;* but the editor of the Argus requires the Jackson party to abandon their *Country* and cling to their *President*.—We feel confident that honest, undesigning Americans will at once reject such counsels.

From the National Gazette.

Among the reasons which the Albany Argus of the 11th inst. assigns for discrediting the statement that there were original Jackson men among those who signed the call for the Clay meeting in this city, we find this:—"the thing involves so flagrant an abandonment of political principle and direct an admission of previous error, that very few will consent to place themselves in any such light before the community, except always such as have little reputation, either for consistency or honesty, to preserve." We can see no abandonment of principle; the very reverse might be assumed; for, it is notorious that numbers, or most, of the original partisans of General Jackson regarded him as a patron of the Tariff system and Internal Improvement, an enemy to the distribution of offices among members of Congress and to lavish expenditures; a pledged destroyer of the *monster*, party; a man capable of understanding all the great questions of politics and administration, of conveying his opinions upon them, directly to the public; of thinking and acting for himself within his official sphere. If they have ascertained that he is not what they believed him to be, they are but *consistent* and *honest* in declaring against his re-election.

In regard to "the direct admission of previous error," all moralists, all teachers of honor and duty, have treated it as obligatory in every case of public concern, and whenever the interests of others are involved. It has been made by men among the most illustrious in the annals whether of religion, patriotism or literature; or intellect, reputation and virtue generally. The acutest mind and the purest heart conjoined, may fall into mistakes of doctrine and misconception of character. We cannot refrain from quoting here a note of Hume, appended to one of his Essays. "Some," he says, "of the opinions delivered in these Essays, with regard to the public transactions in the last century, the author, on more accurate examination, found reason to *retract* in his history of Great Britain. As he would not enslave himself to the systems of either party, neither would he fetter his judgment by preconceived principles and opinions; *nor is he ashamed to acknowledge his mistakes.* These mistakes were, indeed, at that time, almost universal in this kingdom." Every good citizen, now undeceived as to General Jackson's fitness for his station, will be eager to make amends to this country, by a direct admission of the error:—to preserve his own consciousness of consistency and honesty,—which is better even than the reputation—he will be candid, and inquire whether a salutary change cannot be accomplished.

Mr. Calhoun upon the Indian Question.—The Milledgeville Journal, the organ of Messrs. Troup, Van Buren & Co. in the State of Georgia, in avowing its determination to oppose the "future agrandisement" of Mr. Calhoun, says, "his correspondence with the authorities of Georgia, his reports to Congress respecting the Georgia controversy, and his intimate connection with certain individuals who were the prime movers of all the difficulties which arose respecting the territory of Georgia in possession of the Indians, are strong reasons with us to persevere in the resolution we have taken."

Federalists.—It is the fashion to denounce all political opponents as Federalists. We find a very happy instance of this in the "Southern Times," the oracle of nullification. The friends of the Union are therein denominated "Federalists." That will do.

"I suppose all consolidationists, all the northern agents among us, with all the *federalists and submission party*, will continue to preach up passive obedience and non-resistance; and we shall continue our war of proclamation against our oppressors by talking boldly, and loudly, and grandly; and then patiently wait, and wait, and wait, till we have expended all our savings, till the means of resistance are taken from us, and our children reduced to beggary. Then shall we be jeered and scorned as the blustering, bragging, vaporing state of South Carolina! Oh, but the Union, the Union, the Union!—does not the Union convert the northern rocks into a garden and a paradise! Is not the wealth of the Union forced to centre there? And suppose South Carolina should be a wilderness, or a pauper house, what then? Are we not compensated by the flourishing towns of the north and east? By the palaces and the paradise of our northern brethren?"—*United States' Gazette.*

Hume once wrote of the British kingdom—"There is not another instance, in the whole history of mankind, that so many millions of people have, during such a space of time, been held together in a manner so free, so rational, and so suitable to the dignity of human nature." Already, as much as may be said of our federal republic; but that the boast may be repeated from generation to generation, there must be a studious observance of the principles and purposes of our federal constitution. "The Union must be preserved"—preserved from nullifiers, from *personal* parties, from incapable chief magistrates,—from subtle and crooked politics. The National Republican litany includes various particulars of existing abuse as well as probable danger. The most profound observers of governments have coincided in this sentiment—that an incompetent chief magistrate is incapable of properly using even good advice; for, if he consults with several, he will not be able to make a sure choice among their different counsels; if he abandons himself to the guidance of one minister, that one may have capacity, but he will not long be a minister; he will be virtually the substitute—the head of the executive department—irresponsible yet all powerful.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Presidential Visitation.—We have heard of invitations which have been sent to the President to visit the Southern States during the summer; but we have had a strong suspicion, that any hopes which the good citizens of the Carolinas may have been led, by the equivocal replies of Gen. Jackson, to cherish on that score, will be doomed to disappointment. Should he venture abroad, we think we have enough of the seer in us to discover him, in anticipation, bending his course in a different direction. The condition of his bodily health may be renovated by a Southern trip: but his political state will require a visit to the north. It is probable, therefore, that he will take a journey through the State of Pennsylvania to convince her citizens that he is a friend of the American System, and through New York to re-assure the people that he will suffer the patronage of the Federal Government to come into conflict with the freedom of elections. Satisfactory reasons will be assigned for this journey. The pressure of public business is too heavy—the indisposed part of the system of the Executive cannot otherwise be restored to a sound disposition—it may be considered a part of the Executive duties to inquire into the condition of the two great States—reasons can be supplied in quantity, to meet any contingency, by the Secretary of State, who is the *fidus Achates* of the President.—*Nat. Jour.*

The Boundary.—The Portland papers of Saturday contain the Report of the Joint Committee of the Maine Legislature, relative to the North Eastern Boundary, which report was adopted by both Houses, with very few dissenting voices. It occupies more than six columns in the Evening Advertiser. The ground assumed is, that in consequence of political changes, King William, at the time of pronouncing the award, had lost the character he possessed at the time of his selection as arbiter, having now become dependent upon England for protection and aid, and withal increasingly hostile to Republics; that he did not give *decision*, except on the single question, what was the North Westernmost branch of Connecticut River, but only *advice;* and that he did not *advise* even upon the points submitted to him by the parties, but in regard to a *compromise*, which had never been contemplated by either. The Report concludes as follows:—"In conclusion, your committee deem it to be their duty to the Legislature and to the State, to declare, that in their opinion, in whatever light the document which emanated from the Arbiter may be considered, whether as emanating from an individual, and not from that friendly sovereign, power or state, to whom the points in dispute were submitted by the parties, because he had, long before the decision, ceased to be such Sovereign; or whether it be considered as advice on two of the points submitted, and a decision on the other; or whether it be considered a decision on all the three points submitted; inasmuch as the decision is not warranted by his situation and the authority which was given him, nor a decision of the questions submitted to him by the parties, the United States will not consider themselves bound on any principle whatever to adopt it. And further, should the United States adopt the documents as a decision, it will be in violation of the constitutional rights of the State of Maine, which we cannot yield."—*Nat. Gaz.*

THE MYSTERY UNRAVELLED.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON:—You are no doubt well aware, that the exact superficial contents of the Circle have never been measured. I have, however, within the last month, discovered a simple method of ascertaining correctly the Square of any Circle. The secret of my discovery has been confidentially disclosed to several of my friends, fifteen in number, who I feel satisfied will not divulge it. I have no hesitation in challenging the first mathematicians in the world to confute the principle, and rule or rules, by which I can, by a very trifling calculation, measure, or in other words, square the circle.

I addressed a letter, on the 16th of last month, on the above subject, to the Hon. Louis M'Lane, London, which letter I had the honor to have transmitted to him through the politeness of the Right Hon. C. R. Vaughan, Minister Plenipotentiary from England; and I am waiting Mr. M'Lane's reply, as regards any premium or premiums, which have been offered in Europe, for the discovery of a calculation suited to the comprehension of common capacity, for measuring the exact contents of the Circle, laying aside all *approximations.* I am aware that what I have stated for publication, leaves me exposed to the scrutiny of mathematitions of the first rank, to whom I am very desirous to explain, *confidentially*, the principle upon which my discovery is founded—a discovery which has baffled, and I will prove ever would baffle, their deep and intricate calculations for measuring, as I can correctly, the Quadrature of the Circle.

JAMES D. WOODSIDE.

Washington City, April 7th, 1831.

Appointment by the Governor.—Stephen Barlow, Esq. Associate Judge of Crawford county, vice Judge Birchfield, deceased.

Appointments by the Canal Commissioners.

Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad.—John Barber, Superintendent, John Wilson, principal Engineer.

The work on the Railroad from Philadelphia to the Big Conestoga, to be let at Downington on the 11th May next. The work from Conestoga to Columbia, to be let at Columbia, on the 18th May.

Eastern Division.—John Barber, Superintendent, Wm. R. Hopkins, principal Engineer.

The work between Middletown and Columbia, to be let at Columbia on the 18th May.

Juniata Division.—James Taggart, Superintendent, Edward F. Gay, principal Engineer.

The work between Huntingdon and Holidaysburgh to be let at Williamsburgh, on the 1st June next.

Western Division, including the Portage across the Allegheny mountain.—Samuel Jones, Superintendent, Sylvester Welsh, principal Engineer.

The grading, bridging, and road formation, to be let at Edensburgh, on the 25th May next.

North Branch and Susquehanna Divisions.—J. P. Bull, Superintendent, J. Ferguson, principal Engineer.

The work on the Wyoming line to be let at Wilkesbarre on the 15th June next.

West Branch Division.—Wm. B. Mitchell, Superintendent, R. Faries, and J. B. Harris, principal Engineers.

The work on the Lycoming line to be let at Williamsport on the 29th June next.

French Creek Division.—J. Anderson, Superintendent, F. W. Rawle, principal Engineer.

The work to be let at Franklin on the 8th July next.

Beaver Division.—J. Hickley, Superintendent, C. T. Whippo, principal Engineer.

The work to be let at Beaver, on the 20th July next.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Massachusetts.—The General Election for Lieutenant Governor and Senators, in Massachusetts, took place on Monday last. There was so little force in the Jackson ranks—so feeble an opposition to the National Republican Candidates—that their votes are hardly worth counting.

Connecticut.—Here also an election for State Officers and Members of Congress has just been held, and the Jackson party have been completely routed, horse, foot, and dragoons.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Extraordinary Speed on the Railroad.—It is an extraordinary fact, says the Leeds Mercury, that the railway carriages, on the 17th of February, traveled from Manchester to Liverpool in an *hour and a quarter*—thirty-two miles.

The tolls on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, last week, amounted to three thousand dollars.—*Nat. Gaz. April* 11.

Sir Isaac Newton, in opposition to Whiston, considered comets not only not dangerous or injurious to this globe or its inhabitants, but their effects, on the contrary, of a salutary tendency. "I suspect, (says he) it is chiefly from the comets the spirit emanates which constitutes the most useful and subtile part of our air, so much required for the sustenance of animal life."

The Washington Globe contradicts the current statement that the President has appointed Col. Stambaugh to perform the duties of Indian Agent at Green Bay. It declares that the Colonel has been employed merely to take the Menomenee Indians home, and that from necessity.—*Chambersburgh Repository.*

His eminence, D. Maurus Cappellari, Cardinal Prefect of the propaganda of Rome, who has recently been elected Pope, takes the name of Gregory XVI. He is 66 years old.

The *last* Pope, who had the title of Gregory, being the XV. was consecrated in the year 1621. The *first*, if we mistake not, was St. Gregory, surnamed the *great*, consecrated 3d September, 509, and held the holy see 13 years, 6 months, and 10 days.

The Census.—The whole population of the U. States, according to the recent census, is 12,821,181 souls. Of this number there are upwards of 2,000,000 slaves.

The experiments which have been made in some of the most extensive vineyards at York, Pa. show that the Madeira and Lisbon grape vines have withstood the severity of the last winter much better than any other species. The fact is mentioned for the information of those who may be disposed to cultivate the vine.—*Nat. Gaz.*

City Clock.—Yesterday the bell intended for the City Hall Clock, was raised to its place on the City Hall by Mr. Higgens, and some riggers in his employ. The bell weighs 2965 pounds, its height is 4 feet 2 inches to the crown which is 14 inches besides, the diameter at the mouth is 5 feet 7 inches, the cost is $2,086 40, being at the rate of 36 cents per pound. It is to be suspended over a part of the City Hall roof, not in the Cupola.—*New York paper, April* 14.

Dutch Auction.—It is the invariable practice throughout Holland, to bid *down* instead of *up*, at an auction. An article is set up at any price the auctioneer pleases; if nobody bids, he lowers the price, and so continues lowering until some person cries "Mine," and then the person who so claims it, is entitled to it, a practice congenial to Dutch taciturnity.

Extract of letter from an American gentleman, dated Mahon, 27th December.—"Our squadron here consists of the Brandywine, Java, and Constellation Frigates; the Boston and Concord Sloops of War. The Fairfield is at Marseilles, and the Ontario at Smyrna. The Java will soon return home, via Liberia and the West Indies. The crews are all in excellent health and discipline, and the ships in very fine order.

"As we have caused all other nations to lay aside their old ships and build new ones, corresponding with our classes and models, so have we changed their discipline and order. The American Ships of War, wherever they go, give the fashion to those of all other nations. There are none which can compare with them. The new class of sloops for efficiency are the finest in the world; so are all our new classes of ships."

What beautiful figures Mr. Webster uses to show the sudden revival of public credit, by the judicious measures, taken by Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury.

"He smote the rock of national resources, and flourishing streams of revenue poured forth! He touched the dead corpse of public credit, and it sprung on its feet."

Pennsylvania State Register.—Under the above title, Mr. John Conrad, of this, city has published a duodecimo volume, replete with information; some part of which is wanted every day by some citizen who must be at a loss where to obtain it.—The work commences with an Almanac. It has the Constitution of the United States, and the formation and components of the various departments. The army, navy, and their emoluments. The whole arrangements of Pennsylvania, political, military and literary; an interesting account of your city, its institutions &c. And, also, the governments and institutions of the adjoining districts; and the Tariff of the United States. The work will be found useful to the public, and we hope profitable to the publisher, who proposes to make it an annual.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Johnson, who is always busy about something amusing, has lately issued a caricature in ridicule of a motion made in the House, that the law against the intermarriage of blacks and whites should be repealed, (passed in the House, but rejected in the Senate.)

The engraving represents the interior of a building bearing this inscription:—'*White washin dun hear. Boots cleaned and chimlis swep hear.*' A black woman with brush in hand exclaims, '*Why Sambo! honey! What de matter wid you?*' Sambo, in a storm of rage, is tearing a newspaper in tatters, while he says—'*Enough's de matter. I's all mortify, horrify, and putrify. I read in dis paper dat dey make law for "de low'white trash fur marry in de fuss colored circles."*'

Pompey, quietly blacking his boots, matters, "*Well, dese here whites is gittin too sassy fur any ting in dis world—dat's sartin.*"—*Boston Journal*

Solitude.—Solitude is sweet! but like the Frenchman, I wish to have a friend to whom I can say, How sweet is solitude!

We are struck with the motto of the Washington Free Press:—"Not the glory of Cæsar, but the welfare of Rome."

At a Meeting of the Board of the House of Industry, Cork, on Tuesday, more than sixty famishing creatures presented themselves for admission. The number of paupers in the house, according to the report, was 1429! Mr. Beale objected to any more being added to the frightful number already in the house. At present the inmates were literally packed together, in some instances, five, six, and seven in a bed. He had it from Dr. Townsend that disease was spreading fast among them, and there were over 200 patients in the sick ward.—*Irish paper.*

It is stated in the *Recueil Industriel*, that a complete preventive to the growth of grass and weeds in gravel walks, and between the bricks of pavements, is the application of the following liquid, which is thus prepared. "Boil about 100 litres of water in a cast iron pot, with 10 kilogrammes (about 20 lbs.) of quick lime, [one kilogramme (about 2 lbs.) of sulphur; decant the liquid, dilute it with water as it is wanted, sprinkle with it your pavement and gravel walks, and the grass and weeds will not molest you for several years.

Kings of France.—It is worthy of remark, that none of the Kings of France have been succeeded by their sons for nearly two centuries. Philippe, the the present King of the French, succeeded to the regal sway in consequence of the dethronement of Charles the Tenth; who succeeded his brother, Louis the Eighteenth; who succeeded his brother, Louis the Sixteenth; who succeeded his grandfather, Louis the Fifteenth; who likewise succeeded his grandfather, Louis the Fourteenth, when only five years of age.

The Idle Fellow is an animal who thinks nothing, acts nothing, and knows nothing; who has no delight in understanding; who eats only to live, and lives for nothing but to die, which may happen sometime or other—he neither concerns himself how nor when. He rises in the morning with no other prospect or design but of going to bed at night—has neither wish nor desire, hope nor fear, envy nor love, passion nor affection, but to the weightier affair of doing nothing.—*Hone's Year Book.*

Samuel Appleton, Esq. of Boston, recently made a donation of one thousand dollars to the Asylum for indigent boys in that city.

Arabian Horses.—The four celebrated Arabian horses, imported by Mr. Rhind, will be sold at Tattersall's in the city of New York, on the 15th May. Admirers of fine blood and muscle who reside at a distance, should be on the ground at the time. The sale will be positive.—*Poulson.*

FROM COLOMBIA.

Extract of a letter, dated Angostura, Feb. 23, 1831.

This country is in a miserable state. Since the 5th of this month, this place has been in a constant state of alarm and under martial law. Bolivar's party have been, since the 5th, about three leagues from the place. On the 18th, they sent to know if the place would be given up, and only allowed six hours for an answer. The principal inhabitants assembled at the government house, and to avoid bloodshed, gave up the place at 4 P. M.—The Bolivar party marched in, and commenced a scene of plunder and robbery. Since their cavalry left us, a few days since, the town is more quiet.

They are on the march against old Guyama.—Cumana and Barcelona have fallen into their measures. They are despatching their gunboats to Opora and Quiacaca to bring them in with them, and now the country is completely ruined. How Paez stands affected we do not know. However the last accounts we had from Caracas, he was raising men to march against Cumana and Barcelona.

The day after this place was taken, they laid an uncommon duty on cattle, which have stopped coming in. They are laying contributions on the people.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

TO FARMERS.

Buy sixpence worth of copperas, dissolve it in water, and steep your half bushel of seed corn in it over night. This corn, neither beast, nor vermin, will disturb in the hill where you place it. The young blade will not tempt a crow to seize it with his bill, and draw up the kernel by the roots; for he scents the mischief, and flies away from the copperas, without his breakfast. No savor of the yellow grain will tempt the squirrel, or the dunghill fowl, to scratch for it. The copperas has a warning for them more effectual than appetite. It hurts not the corn. Though it be in the copperas water three days, it will not damage. Even pumpkin seeds mixed with the wet corn in the dish of the dropper, may also stand uninjured for days. We have planted that which has been thus soaked, and have gathered the rich fruits with these hands.—There is no mistake. We have fed on the increase of that seed which no bird nor beast will venture to taste. The defence is sure; the remedy is safe. —*N. Y. Register.*

COMMUNICATED.

DIED, suddenly, at Cantonment Gibson, Upper Arkansas, on the 14th February last, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Lieutenant JOHN WILKINS MURRAY, of the 7th Infantry U. States' Army.

Just from the Military Academy, and one among those promising young spirits that institution yearly presents to the country, as the future gallant and scientific defenders of her liberties, the subject of this notice, radiant with the flush of health, beaming with hope, and full of manly expectation, had entered upon the honorable profession of arms.—After spending a few months in the bosom of his family and friends, where, by his amiability of temper, his warmth of heart, and gentleness of deportment, he had manifested new claims to their fond affection and sanguine anticipation for the future, he had torn himself away from all near and dear to him, obedient to the call of duty, and repaired to his post, far away upon the south-western frontier of the country. The announcement of his safe arrival there is succeeded with fearful rapidity by that of his being cut off in a moment from his country, his family, and his associates.

But however inscrutable and overwhelming such dispensations of Providence are to frail and dependent humanity, yet it must fain bow with humility and fear to the fiat of the Eternal; but it is not fear unmingled with hope—hope, too, founded on His immutable word. May the friends of the deceased look then to the only source of true consolation and support under the bitterness of their bereavement; for this vain world cannot administer relief to a mind diseased. May they reverence that "arm that wounds to heal, and strikes but to forgive," and turn to Him who hath said he will surely "temper the wind to the shorn lamb."

At a meeting of the Seventh Regiment U. S. Infantry, stationed at Cantonment Gibson, on the 16th of February, 1831, for the purpose of manifesting their respect for the memory and virtues of Lieut. J. W. Murray, deceased, at which Dr. Zina Pitcher was Chairman, and Lieut. F. Thomas, Secretary, it was

Resolved, That we, his surviving military associates, cherish the most grateful recollections of his attributes as a soldier, of his acquirements as a scholar, and of his qualities as a man and member of society, and that, as participants in the loss our community has sustained in his death, we will manifest the esteem we felt for him, by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days, in addition to the time specified in "Orders" regulating the funeral honors of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further and more durable mark of our respect for the memory of the deceased, we will cause a marble monument to be erected, under the superintendence of a committee to be elected by this meeting, with suitable inscriptions, over his grave.

Resolved, That we entertain the deepest feelings of sympathy for the relatives of our deceased brother officer, and that, as an evidence thereof, a copy of these resolutions, duly attested, shall be presented to the Colonel of the Regiment, to be forwarded to the father of the deceased.

Z. PILCHER, M. D.
U. S. Army, Chairman.
F. THOMAS, *Lt. 7th Infantry, Secretary.*

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership of the subscribers, late trading under the firm of Abishai Way & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle their accounts, and make payment to Abishai Way: those having claims against the concern will present them for payment.

ABISHAI WAY,
DAVID SHIELDS.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1831.

ABISHAI WAY will continue business at the old stand, No. 17 Market street, where he is now opening a new stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, suited to the season, together with a large supply of genuine

"ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
AND
Whittemore's Superior Machine Cards.
ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,
Woollen and Cotton Goods manufactured by the Harmony Society:

All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, on accommodating terms. A.19—3&w8

ARTILLERY ELECTION.—An election for Captain and First Lieutenant of the Pittsburgh Light Artillery will be held at the house of Mr. Richart, formerly occupied by Mr. I. Hill, in the Diamond, on Saturday, the 30th day of April, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M.

HARMAR DENNY,
Major Pittsburgh Volunteer Legion.

April 19, 1831.—3t

PITTSBURGH
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE inhabitants of Pittsburgh are respectfully informed that the Pittsburgh Circulating Library is now opened for the delivery of Books, at the Bookstore of JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 51 Market street, near Fourth. April 19—tf

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NOTICE.—The firm of Shoenberger, Wrenshall & Co. having been dissolved by the withdrawal of C. Seeley, the business of the concern will hereafter be conducted under the same name and style, by P. Shoenberger, J. F. Wrenshall, and A. Brackenridge, sole proprietors.

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
P. SHOENBERGER,
J. F. WRENSHALL,
C. SEELEY.

April 19, 1831.—3t.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A Lecture on Astronomy, illustrated by transparencies, will be delivered by Dr. Bruce, at the University Buildings, on Cherry Alley, on Thursday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock. Ap. 19

HARDWARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. & J. PATTERSON, JR. respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that, in connexion with their Lock and Brass Foundry Establishment, they are now opening and intend keeping at their warehouse, No. 70 Wood street, Pittsburgh, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they offer on accommodating terms.

April 19—6t&w6t

NEW *Abridgment of Ainsworth's Dictionary.* Just published and for sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets, "A New Abridgement of Ainsworth's Dictionary," English and Latin, for the use of Grammar Schools. By John Dymock, L. L. D first American edition, with corrections and improvements, by Charles Anthon, Lay-Professor of Languages, in Columbia College, New York, and Rector of the Grammar School. Ap. 19—2

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A Select School for the instruction of Boys in the useful branches of an English Education, was opened on the first Monday of April instant, under the superintendence of HARRISON PARRY.—Mr. Parry has opened his school in the room lately occupied as the Pittsburgh Reading Room. Entrance No. 44 Fourth, near the corner of Market street, where application will be made during school hours.

References—Rev. John Black, Rev. J. F. Halsey, Benjamin Darlington, T. B. Dallas, Esq. Hon. Harmer Denny. Ap. 19—1m.

NOTICE.—*Mahlon Rogers*, having taken his son *Linton Rogers* into partnership, the public are respectfully informed, that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued, in all its branches, under the firm of MAHLON ROGERS & SON. Steam Engines, Salt Pans, Still Boilers, &c. &c. will be executed with accuracy and despatch.

MAHLON ROGERS,
LINTON ROGERS.

Pittsburgh, April 19, 1831.

V. B. HORTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE NO. 44 FOURTH STREET.—
January 11—w6mo.

I HAVE made an arrangement by which V. B. HORTON, Esq. will assist me in my professional business. He will attend specially to the business of collections, the preparation of causes for trial, and to professional correspondence. My clients may rely on his ability, diligence, and integrity. WALTER FORWARD.

Pittsburgh, Jan 11, 1830—w3mo.

MR. THOMAS WATSON'S Preparatory School, conducted by Mrs E. JONES was removed, on the first of April, to 25 Second street, in the stone building formerly occupied by the Branch Bank of U. States.

Children taught in this School, when sufficiently advanced, have a preference in the School of Mr. Thomas Watson, in Sixth street, under the Session Room of the 1st Presbyterian Church.

☞ In the same building a school for girls is kept by Miss M. Jones. April 19.—1w.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Town.

P. HENRY ANDERSON respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, that his Dancing School for the second quarter will commence on Friday of this week, at Mr. Beale's City Assembly Room. Parents and others who feel disposed to patronise his school, will please make their wishes known, previous to the commencement, to Mr. Beale, at the room, or to him, at his residence in Allegheny town. Terms: For a single pupil, $8; for two coming from the same family, $7 each; for three or more do. do. do. $6 each. Days of tuition, Fridays and Saturdays, from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. April 19—2

TO BE LET, A Farm, one mile from the city, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Stabling. ALSO, A Garden and Dwelling House adjoining the above. For terms, inquire of Mrs. AGNES IRWIN, on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN.

Liberty between Third and Fourth streets. January 28, 1831—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

REMOVAL.

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have removed their stock of Dry Goods to the store recently occupied by Messrs. James Brown & Son, NO. 83 MARKET STREET, where they are opening an unusually large assortment of *FRENCH GOODS*, selected from the latest importations, and adapted to the present season. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers, and invite their friends, and the public generally, to call and examine their goods, which are offered at the lowest market prices, *Wholesale and Retail.* They offer also a good assortment of BRITISH & AMERICAN DRY GOODS, among which are

30 pieces Broadcloths
25 do. Satinets
50 do. Irish Linens
Diapers, Table Cloths, Napkins
Book, Mull, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins
2 cases black and yellow Navarino Bonnets
1 case Dunstable Straw Bonnets.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831—6w

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. M'DONALD & COLWELL have Removed their Office to St. Clair treet, third door east of the Exchange Hotel.

April 12—1mo

JOHN ALEXANDER

HAS Removed his Wholesale and Retail Cheap Cash Store, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. F. W. Boggs. No. 53 Market street, three doors below Fourth, where he is now receiving a splendid and general assortment of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

purchased at the lowest prices, in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; all of which will be sold low for Cash. ☞Has always on hand a large assortment of MAHOGANY, which will be sold at very reduced prices. J. A.

April 8—3mo.

W. B. M'CLURE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE No. 44 Fourth street, under Lambdin's Museum. April 8—tf

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WOOL! WOOL!

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for all grades of WOOL, washed on the Sheep's back, on delivery at the Woollen Factory, in Economy.

FREDERICK RAPP.

April 15, 1831—2mo.

CROCKER & CO.
Commission Merchants,
NUMBER FIFTY-ONE NORTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the purchase and sale of *WOOL*, and liberal advances made on consignments.—*References*—

Messrs. J. G. HARKER & Co., *Philadelphia.*
" BALDWIN & FORBES, *New York.*
" PARKER & STEVENS, } *Boston.*
" LIVERMORE & RENDALL, }

March 18, 1831.—tw3m

MADDER.—Just received, a fresh supply of Madder, of a good quality; for sale by the hhd, barrel or keg, on liberal terms.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.
March 29—w6t

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received, and is now opening, a large and seasonable assortment of DOMESTIC, BRITISH, FRENCH, AND INDIA DRY GOODS, which he offers, *Wholesale and Retail*, on the most reasonable terms, at his *Old Stand*, No. 78 Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, and at his *New Store*, No. 99 Market street, between Fifth and Liberty streets. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuation of former patronage. SAM'L SPENCER.

April 12—w2m

A FRESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS, &C.

THE Subscriber has just received, from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, an extensive addition to his former stock of DRUGS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c., which, having been purchased from extensive importers, generally by the original package, exclusively for cash, will enable him to supply Country Merchants, Druggists, and Physicians, on as good terms as any House in the Western Country.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Sixth and Wood streets,
Pittsburgh, March 29, 1831.—w6t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that the White Lead heretofore manufactured by them, and branded "Stevenson, Pittsburgh," will hereafter be branded

AVERY & OGDEN, PITTSBURGH,

Who have an extensive supply on hand, *warranted pure*, and equal to any imported from England, or manufactured in the United States.—The character of their lead is very generally known in the Western country, and no efforts shall be wanting on their part to maintain for it a reputation, which they trust will secure general patronage.

CHAS. AVERY & CO.

March 11—3m.

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150 TONS Tennessee and Ohio Pig Metal, of good quality, for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

March 11.—tf

TO LET,

A HOUSE on Penn street, near the corner of Hand street. Inquire of REES R. JONES, Tobacconist.

April 5, 1831—3t.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, *April 7, 1831.*

PROPOSALS will be received at this Arsenal for building *Stone Walls*, and for *laying Bricks* at this post, during the present year. Also, for supplying *Stone*, *Lime*, and from one hundred and fifty, to *three hundred thousand hard burnt Bricks*, and a quantity of *Coping Bricks* of a peculiar form.

Specifications and estimates of the foregoing work will be prepared by the 15th instant, and those who wish to offer for either the work or materials, are requested to call at my office.

R. L. BAKER,
April 8, 1831.—3t. *Major U. S. Army.*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of APRIL, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Forty-Eight No. Lottery—Six Drawn Ballots.—*Only half the usual number of tickets.*

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,628		2,628
2	2,500		5,000
2	2,000		4,000
2	1,500		3,000
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
42	100		4,200
42	60		2,520
42	50		2,100
84	40		3,360
420	20		8,400
5166	10		51,660
17296	Tickets, amounting to		$138,368

Whole tickets, $10 00 | Quarters, $2 50
Halves, - 5 00 | Eighths, - 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. April 12, 1831.

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42	100		4,200
42	60		2,520
42	50		2,100
84	40		3,360
420	20		8,400
5166	10		51,660
17296	Tickets, amounting to		$138,368

Whole tickets, $10 00 | Halves, - $5 00
Quarters, - 2 50 | Eighths, - 1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
April 12, 1831.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

DR. JAMES A. LOWRIE

TENDERS his professional services to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Office, No. 45 Third street, next door to the corner of Market street. April 1—3mo

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THE HOPE COTTON FACTORY

At the end of the aqueduct, in Allegheny-town.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that their establishment is now in full operation. Their machinery is of the most modern and approved construction, and every attention will be paid to the articles which they manufacture. The business of the establishment will be transacted by John F. Wrenshall, and in his absence by Alexander Brackenridge, who are exclusively authorised to make engagements for the concern.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
March 18, 1831.—2m

TO LET,

THE Store and Dwelling House in Liberty street, now occupied by H. Fullerton, Jr. Possession given on the 1st April next. Apply to ALLEN & GRANT.

February 22.—tf

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Sale, on the premises, on the 14th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that valuable FARM, No. 126 Braden's District, situated on the Ohio river and Beaver road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 230 acres, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with several never failing springs of water. The improvements are a good square log House and Barn, and an Orchard of excellent fruit trees. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms, which shall be easy, will be made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER,

Administrators of the estate of Thomas Beer, dec.

☞The Lancaster Journal and Washington Reporter will insert the above advertisement once a week till June 1, and charge Pittsburgh Gazette.

January 11, 1831—t14J

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

MACHINERY.

THE subscribers, having entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of building Cotton and Woollen Machinery, under the firm of

M'KENZIE & BLACKSTOCK,

have recently taken the machine shop of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell, & Co., where they are now prepared to build Machinery, on the most approved plan, and on a reasonable credit. Persons wishing to purchase can have an opportunity of seeing their machinery operated at the Factory of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell & Co., in Allegheny-Town.

S. B. M'KENZIE,
D. BLACKSTOCK.

Pittsburgh, February 8—3mo

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.

March 11, 1831.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY,
March 11—tf Fourth street.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO. *April 1, 1831.*

AN ELECTION for a President, ten Managers, a Treasurer and Clerk of the company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the toll-house, on Monday, the 2d day of May, to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ALEX JOHNSTON, Jr.
April 8—3t Treasurer and Clerk

A. & W. BEATTY & Co.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS,

Sixth, between Wood and Liberty Streets,

HAVE always on hand an extensive assortment of GOODS—consisting of *Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Tickings, Diaper, &c. &c.*—All of which they offer for sale at eastern prices, without the addition of carriage, at from 3 to 6 month's acceptances. Their friends, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine the goods for themselves.

N. B.—A liberal discount will be given on large orders, or for cash. Pittsburgh, Feb. 4.—tf

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To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

PITTSBURGH

Academic Seminary,

No. 11 ST. CLAIR STREET,

INTENDED for the education of youth, in English, French, Classical, and Mathematical Literature, preparatory for Mercantile, Mechanical, and Professional pursuits.

In this institution, young gentlemen shall be solidly and expeditiously prepared for the Counting House, and University. Gentlemen preparing for the Profession of Law or Medicine, shall have every assistance afforded them, for the speedy attainment of the Greek and Latin languages. The English department is attended to during the customary school hours; the Classical, from 7 to 10 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Mouls is engaged in the French department.

Popular lessons on Book Keeping are given daily.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There is in the institution an interesting class of young ladies, who are taught separately. A separate, but convenient Room, communicating with the school, will be open on the 2d Monday of April, for the reception of a limited number, who shall have all the advantages of instruction, without the inconvenience of any intercourse with the other pupils.—Terms made known at the Seminary. M. M'SHARRY, *Principal.*

March 22, 1831.—tf

DUNLAP'S PAINTING

OF

CHRIST REJECTED,

IS now being exhibited at LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM, where it will remain a FEW WEEKS.

This universally and justly admired picture represents the *Rejection of our Saviour, by the Jewish High Priest, the Elders, and the People*, when brought to them by Pilate, from the Judgment Hall. The subject, which is illustrated with great force and beauty, is found in the following passage of the Sacred Writings:

"And when they had bound him, they led him away, and delivered him to Pontius Pilate, the Governor. Pilate said unto them, What shall I then do with Jesus, which is called Christ? They all said unto him, let him be crucified. When Pilate saw that he could prevail nothing, but that rather a tumult was made, he said, I am innocent of the blood of this just person; see ye to it. Then answered all the people, and said, his blood be on us and on our children."—*St. Matthew, chap.* 27.

"Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns and the *gorgeous* robe; and Pilate saith unto them, Behold the man. When the Chief Priests therefore and Officers saw him, they cried out, saying, crucify him, crucify him. Pilate saith unto them, Take ye him and crucify him, for I find no fault in him."—*St. John, chap.* 19.

☞In this splendid Painting, which occupies upwards of 200 *square feet of canvass*, nearly 200 figures are introduced. In composition, perspective, coloring, and general effect, it is much superior to any historic production yet exhibited in this city, and merits the reputation and success that have hitherto attended it.

A SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF PHANTASMAGORIA has been got up at considerable expense, and *will be exhibited every evening*, at half past 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

April 8, 1831.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of N. HOLMES,

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S

PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER,	per r'm,	hot press,	$4 25 a 4 50	
do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3 75	
do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3 00	
LETTER	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4 00	
do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3 25	
PRINTING PAPER,	per ream,		2 37 a 5 25	
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial.	per ream,	2 75
do.	do.	Medium,	do.	1 75
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	do.	2 00
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS,	per groce,		$5 00 a 5 25	
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS,	per lb.		25	
PAPER HANGINGS,	per piece,		31¼ a 75	
BORDERS,		do.	12½ a $2 50	

December 10, 1830.

APPLICATIONS to Doctors HAYS & DENNY, may be made at Doctor Mowry's house, No. 34 in the Diamond. Ap. 1—6t

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FOR SALE,

A STEAM ENGINE, with ample power to propel a boat of 140 to 150 tons; or, if for a mill, sufficient to run 4 to 5 pairs of stones and a saw. Apply to ALLEN & GRANT.

February 8, 1830—tf

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150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

MOROCCO

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. / JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. / HAMILTON STEWART, } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

BRONZE AND DRAB COLORED PUMPS

GEORGE ALBREE informs his friends and customers, that he has Removed to Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, two doors above Fifth, where he is opening a general assortment of SHOES, adapted to the season, consisting of Ladies' Bronze and Black Morocco, Lasting, and Leather Boots and Shoes, of various patterns; Misses', Children's and Infant's Boots and Shoes of different colors, with Gentlemen's Boots, Bootees, Shoes, and Pumps, which are offered low, at Wholesale or Retail.

Pittsburgh April 5.—1m&w1m.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

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WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Miesouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to HENRY HOLDSHIP

October 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road,*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street
November 19, 1830.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.

February 18—tf

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner of Fifth and Wood streets, have just received and are now opening their Spring supply of HARDWARE, which renders their stock much more extensive than heretofore; consisting of a more general assortment, and embracing a greater variety of articles; among which are Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn, and Waldron's Griffin's, Papmore's, and Blanchard's Grass Scythe, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1831.—tf

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	per cent. 1	Scioto,	per cent. 3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton,	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville,	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming,	2	Greensburgh,	4

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.